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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

At most colleges the number of freshman applications received by the end of February was higher than the number received by that time last year. Story on Page 10.

An organization of historically black colleges says it will go to court, if necessary, to stop a proposal that would set academic standards for college athletes. Story on Page 13.

The history of rock-and-roll can tell students a lot about the history of America, according to the teacher of such a course. Story on Page 5.

Real-estate development can be a wise investment for universities that need less land for their campuses and more money for their endowments. Story on Page 8.

Nearly 300 scholars, scientists, and artists have been awarded Guggenheim fellowships this year. List of winners on Page 30.

A program to provide low-cost coaching for the Scholastic Aptitude Test began last week in New York. Story on Page 7.

The president of Bellevue College must pay income taxes on the value of his college-provided housing, a federal court has ruled. Story on Page 21.

Lewis Thomas, an eloquent interpreter of science for lay readers, has written a memoir of his career in medicine. Story on Page 23.

In France, government support for science is continuing to increase, but not at the rate the Socialist government had promised. Story on Page 17.

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Lots of U.S. Aid Still Available, Students Assured

By JANET HOOK

Many colleges are taking aggressive steps to tell prospective students that the financial-aid till is far from empty—to counter the widespread belief that grants and loans have been decimated by cutbacks in federal funds.

"Right now a lot of you may be confused," says a radio announcement addressed to students who may be trying to decide whether they can afford to attend college next fall. "There's just as much financial aid available this year as last. Check it out with your guidance counselor.

"If the school that you want wants you, the funds are there to get the two of you together."

That message is part of a series of public-service announcements produced recently by the College Board, with the support of a $15,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. Distributed to 1,000 radio stations around the country, the announcements are intended to correct the impression, which educators report has been common, that financial aid is no longer readily available.

College officials fear that students have become unduly pessimistic about their prospects for receiving aid, and that eligible students may not even bother to apply, in response to President Reagan's highly publicized efforts during the past two years to curtail federal grants and loans.

Even though Congress blocked most of

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Publishers Withdraw Lawsuit Charging NYU and Professors with Copyright Infringement

University will step up its efforts to control photocopying

By STACY E. PALMER

NEW YORK

A group of book publishers has settled out of court a lawsuit charging New York University and several of its professors with copyright infringement.

In return for the publishers' dropping the lawsuit, N.Y.U. agreed to step up its efforts to control unauthorized photocopying by faculty members of copyrighted works.

The university and nine faculty members had been charged last December with using photocopies of protected works without seeking permission from the publishers. One of the professors has since died.

The lawsuit was the first to attempt to hold a university and individual scholars directly accountable for alleged violations of copyright laws. By suing N.Y.U., one of the nation's largest private universities, the publishers attracted considerable attention in higher education.

Although publishing officials said they were optimistic that the settlement with N.Y.U. would reduce the amount of unauthorized photocopying on other campuses, they said they would consider suing other universities.

"We will continue to closely monitor the photocopying done at colleges across the nation," said Carol A. Risher, director of copyright for the Association of American Publishers.

Both publishing and higher-education officials said they expected many other universities to adopt policies based on N.Y.U.'s model.

In an earlier effort to curb unauthorized uses of photocopied materials, the publishers sued a chain of off-campus copy shops. The publishers also obtained a favorable out-of-court settlement in that suit, which was directed against the Gnomon Corporation, a Cambridge, Mass., company that runs stores near several major Northeastern universities.

The text of the policy statement on copyright adopted by New York University as part of the settlement appears on Page 22.

The publishers have also negotiated successful out-of-court settlements in recent actions against several research-oriented companies, including the American Cyanamid Company and E. R. Squibb & Sons Corporation.

In the settlement, N.Y.U. agreed to adopt a strict policy governing the use of photocopied materials by faculty members. The university will remind professors about the copyright laws on a regular basis and post notices about the policy at all copying facilities on the campus.

Faculty members will be asked to file copies of their requests for permission to use protected works, along with responses from the copyright owners, with the office of the university's legal counsel.

S. Andrew Schaffer, vice-president and general counsel of the university, said he had discussed the policy statement with some N.Y.U. faculty members and that

Continued on Page 22, Column 3

University Budget-Cutters Eye Continuing-Education Divisions

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

RENO

The continuing-education divisions of universities, which have offered adults a wide variety of credit and noncredit programs for years without attracting serious attention from their institutions, are undergoing a review by top academic administrators.

The deans and directors of the divisions, who have often complained that their universities considered their programs "probably necessary, but a little illegitimate," as one educator put it, are becoming uneasy now that their field is in the spotlight.

Many are concerned—with good reason—that their programs are becoming the chief target of university budget-cutters. In the last two years, the deans have watched administrators who are reorganizing departments and trimming programs turn first to continuing education. Some programs have already been scaled down or eliminated, and some continuing-education administrators are afraid more reductions may come.

Other deans and directors—exhibiting the optimism that has always characterized continuing education—are beginning to view the campus "shakedown revolutions," as one calls them, as an opportunity to gain new status and establish their programs as an integral part of the university structure.

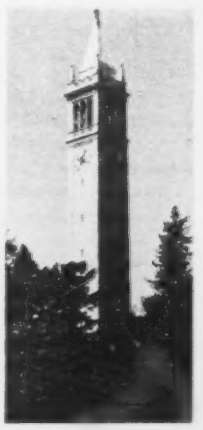
They point out that a few university administrators, for both philosophical and practical reasons, are now modifying their

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Professors and Profits

Establishing research ties with industry can be profitable for professors and their universities. But to take part in corporate research projects, professors must gear themselves "to playing by industry's rules," a consultant says. Most important: Help a company gain a competitive advantage.

For details, see Page 21.



Budget Cuts

Continued from Page 1

views about continuing education. Some are beginning to regard it as a desirable, necessary, and even essential function of their institutions.

"A set of notions or principles that ought to characterize a university that is seriously interested in serving adult students is beginning to emerge," says Harvey J. Stedman, dean of New York University's school of continuing education.

He sees campuses "on all fronts" now searching for "a way to weave into the fabric of the university the attitudes and knowledge and competence of continuing education so adult students are not served by just one segment of the campus."

Changing Demographics

Sherry May, dean of the University of Southern California's college of continuing education, says, "The university central administration is beginning to recognize the real significance of the changing demographics, which show that there will be fewer 17-to-20-year-olds and more adult students who want to finish a degree or change a career."

To accommodate to such changes, she says, the University of Southern California "has just made a major commitment to adult learners. We have recognized that we need to open our eyes to the possibilities offered by adult, part-time students."

Her university has begun "a reorganization that will take well into 1984 to complete," she says. "We are moving now to forge a new model that will utilize the expertise of all the colleges in such a way that the entire university can move forward in continuing education."

Deans and directors attending the annual conference of the National University Continuing Education Association here this month spent a great deal of time speculating about the current state of their field and its future. As they analyzed their activities, several trends became evident:

▶ Some campuses, such as the University of Minnesota and U.S.C., are transferring responsibility for credit education to the professional schools and academic departments. In some instances, those academic units are creating "mini-colleges" of continuing education and hiring new staff members to provide adult programs. In others, they are collaborating with established continuing-education divisions to the same end.

▶ With the loss of their credit offerings, many schools and colleges of continuing education are becoming centers for noncredit education with specialized programs for professionals who must continue their education to retain their state licenses. The directors of these scaled-down credit centers are coming under pressure from the universities to make their operations self-supporting. They are also worrying that the professional schools will try to take over the lucrative noncredit programs, since they will control credit education.

▶ The large self-sustaining continuing-education divisions, such as those at the University of California at Berkeley and N.Y.U., have made few if any changes in their operations. In general, their independence has protected them from the university budget-cutters. However, those divisions are now being forced to give the university a greater share of their "profits."

▶ Some financially strapped institutions, such as the University of Michigan and Wayne State University, have reduced their continuing-education divisions to little more than educational brokers that make arrangements for classroom space and provide student services.

"Until recently, a crucial problem for continuing education has been benign neglect by university administrations. We have gone our own way in centralized divisions in the universities and counted ourselves fortunate that we have not had undue interference from faculties or administrations," said Milton R. Stern, dean of university extension at Berkeley.

However, he said, "In the last three or four years, the flip side of that indifference—that senior administrators don't know us and don't have a feeling for what we do—has made it that much easier for them to cut us out of the budget."

In spite of the university's view that continuing education is "fat to be trimmed when resources are scarce," Mr. Stern said a recent informal survey of deans and administrators that he conducted indicated that most divisions "appear to be holding their own."

He found that the programs experiencing the greatest financial difficulties were those that relied in part on state appropriations. When public universities were forced to cut their budgets after state legislatures withdrew some appropriations, the continuing-education divisions had to accommodate a share of the cuts.

Mr. Stern said the self-supporting continuing-education units have "suffered far less" financially.

30-Pct. Drop

He said his survey showed that enrollments in credit programs were dropping at some institutions by as much as 30 per cent, while those in noncredit courses were increasing by the same amount.

Mr. Stern predicted that "the future for continuing education lies essentially in noncredit programs for people who hold baccalaureate degrees."

"The Bureau of the Census counted 22.9 million college and university graduates in 1979. Today, there are 24 million people in the United States with the bachelor's degree or better. By the year 2000, there will be 40 million. That is our prime audience," he said.

Most educators at the conference agreed that programs for adults must now be made an integral part of university activities, but they disagreed on how successful the professional schools and other academic units would be in handling continuing education.

Harold A. Miller, dean of continuing education and extension at the University of Minnesota, predicted that involvement by the academic units "will have a good effect on continuing-education programs."

He said, "There will be a more thoughtful integration of credit offerings into the university. There will be a collegiate commitment to continuity. The outreach clientele will get a fuller range of offerings."

However, Richard R. Weeks, dean of the college of business administration at the University of Rhode Island, said that faculty members in some professional schools were not interested in continuing education.

"We have some business faculty members who are tradition-bound," he said. "They are comfortable to stay on campus and look inward. They certainly don't like being out after 5 p.m. or driving 10 miles away. That will be a complex and difficult thing that we will have to work on."

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Majority of Colleges Report Rise in Freshman Applications

A majority of the nation's colleges and universities had received more freshman applications by the end of February this year than by the same date last year, according to a new survey for *The Chronicle*.

The survey, which was based on a stratified random sample of 230 four-year colleges and universities with enrollments of more than 500 students, found that applications had increased at 53.9 per cent of the institutions.

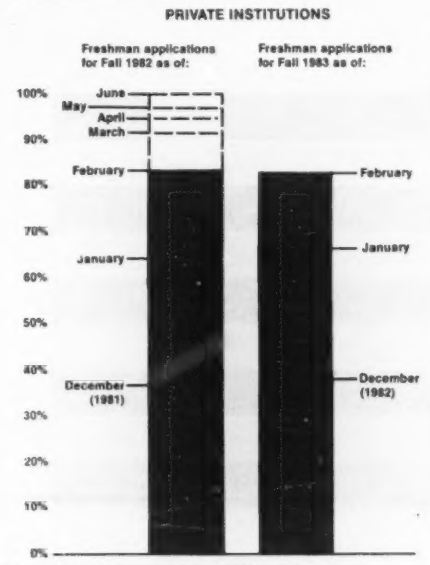
Some 56.5 per cent of private higher-education institutions reported that freshman applications had increased over those of last year. For the same period, 49.1 per cent of public institutiions said their applications were up.

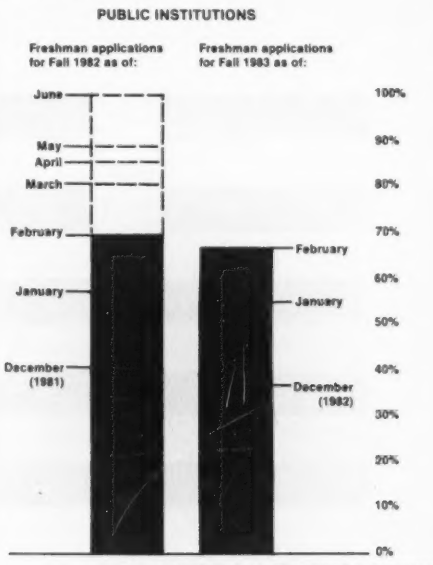
Total applications for all institutions, public and private, at the end of February were down 1 per cent, according to the survey.

In terms of enrollments, private institutions with between 500 and 1,000 students reported the largest increases in applications—9.4 per cent—while public institutions with between 2,500 and 5,000 students had the largest decreases.

Public institutions in the West and Southwest reported a drop of 10.2 per cent.

The survey of freshman applications was conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates, a higher-education research organization in Boulder, Colo.





Note: All percentages are of June, 1982, total

CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Changes in Number of Freshman Applicants

February 28, 1983, compared with February 28, 1982

	Per cent change in average (a)	Per cent reporting increase	Per cent reporting decrease	Per cent change: Low (b)	Median (c)	High (d)
Private colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	− 2.9%	43.5%	56.5%	− 7.2%	− 2.6%	+ 7.7%
Comprehensive	− 1.9%	42.0%	58.0%	− 10.4%	− 2.7%	+ 3.0%
Liberal arts	+ 1.9%	60.7%	39.3%	− 7.8%	+ 4.5%	+ 20.2%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	− 2.1%	45.2%	54.8%	− 8.5%	− 1.5%	+ 8.1%
Great Lakes and Plains	− 1.1%	54.8%	45.2%	− 8.9%	+ 1.6%	+ 15.7%
Southeast	+ 2.0%	59.0%	41.0%	− 7.4%	+ 2.5%	+ 14.6%
West and Southwest	+ 1.5%	62.9%	37.1%	− 11.9%	+ 2.3%	+ 9.2%
Enrollment						
500 − 999	+ 9.4%	66.7%	33.3%	− 9.1%	+ 7.8%	+ 33.3%
1,000 − 2,499	− 0.2%	49.1%	50.9%	− 8.7%	− 0.3%	+ 11.6%
2,500 − 4,999	− 1.7%	52.9%	47.1%	− 8.1%	+ 0.2%	+ 5.1%
5,000 − 9,999	+ 5.0%	40.9%	59.1%	− 14.3%	− 4.5%	+ 8.6%
10,000 and over	+ 0.1%	46.2%	53.8%	− 5.7%	− 1.7%	+ 2.0%
All private institutions	+ 0.9%	56.5%	43.5%	− 8.7%	+ 0.8%	+ 12.2%
Public colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	− 2.0%	39.1%	60.9%	− 8.6%	− 1.3%	+ 5.5%
Comprehensive	− 5.5%	52.3%	46.2%	− 8.9%	+ 0.2%	+ 9.0%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	− 1.8%	52.4%	47.6%	− 6.1%	− 1.6%	+ 6.5%
Great Lakes and Plains	− 2.2%	36.2%	61.7%	− 8.3%	− 1.2%	+ 3.0%
Southeast	+ 0.8%	53.1%	46.9%	− 6.9%	+ 0.4%	+ 11.4%
West and Southwest	− 10.2%	46.7%	53.3%	− 14.0%	− 5.6%	+ 13.4%
Enrollment						
500 − 2,499	− 0.9%	50.0%	40.0%	− 9.1%	0.0%	+ 13.8%
2,500 − 4,999	− 8.5%	40.0%	60.0%	− 13.6%	− 5.0%	+ 9.6%
5,000 − 9,999	− 2.9%	46.2%	53.8%	− 9.4%	− 2.2%	+ 7.5%
10,000 − 19,999	− 0.7%	53.8%	46.2%	− 7.1%	+ 0.1%	+ 7.7%
20,000 and over	− 3.7%	37.5%	62.5%	− 8.9%	− 1.2%	+ 5.2%
All public institutions	− 4.6%	49.1%	49.8%	− 8.6%	− 1.1%	+ 7.7%
All institutions	− 1.0%	53.9%	45.7%	− 8.6%	0.0%	+ 10.7%

(a) Percentage change in mean number of applications by February 28, 1982, compared with the mean for a year earlier.
(b) The bottom one-fourth of the institutions reported changes smaller than the percentage shown.
(c) Half of the institutions reported changes greater than the percentage shown.
(d) The top one-fourth of the institutions reported changes greater than the percentage shown.
Note: Survey data are from a stratified random sample of 230 four-year colleges and universities, excluding those with enrollment under 500.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

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News Summary

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Voluntary support for colleges and universities in 1981-82 increased by almost 15 per cent over the previous year. Story on Page 7.

Job offers to graduating college students are down, the College Placement Council has reported. Story on Page 9.

An appeals court has ruled that a federal anti-sex-bias law applies to a men's honorary society at the University of Miami. Story on Page 10.

A Senate subcommittee has approved a $400-million measure that would provide training for high-school teachers of science and mathematics. Story on Page 11.

Several groups have asked Congress to help put a stop to proposed rules affecting equal-employment requirements for federal contractors. Story on Page 11.

"Networking"—the process of developing professional contacts—can be an invaluable help to women in academe. Story on Page 19.

Who killed the law professor? Ask Garnet Garrison and Alfred Slote, two academics-turned-mystery-writers. Story on Page 21.

Many Western academics refused to attend a Warsaw conference on genocide held in conjunction with a commemoration of the 1943 uprising in the Jewish ghetto there. Story on Page 17.

The campus of National University in El Salvador, occupied by the military since June, 1980, may soon reopen if enough money can be raised. Story on Page 17.

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Colleges' Energy Costs May Double if U.S. Lifts Limits on Gas Prices

Senate panel begins debate on proposals for decontrol

By JACK MAGARRELL
WASHINGTON

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources last week began work on new natural-gas legislation that could, by some estimates, double higher education's energy costs within three years.

Decontrol of natural-gas prices, as proposed by President Reagan and in a number of variations introduced in both houses of Congress, would have a "devastating" impact on energy budgets of colleges and universities, said Christopher E. Crittenden, director of the higher-education Energy Task Force.

About eight years ago, energy costs, including electric power, accounted for 2 to 4 cents of every dollar that American colleges and universities spent, Mr. Crittenden said. Now the figure is 7 to 10 cents, he said.

With the decontrol of natural-gas prices, he said, the energy share of college budgets could burn up 15 cents of every dollar in campus budgets.

That would mean an increase in spending for fuel and electric power from roughly $3-billion in the past year to $6-billion or more following decontrol, Mr. Crittenden estimated.

Even with existing federal controls, natural-gas prices have risen sharply in recent years, while oil prices have started to drop. As a result, some universities that switched from oil to gas during the oil crisis of the 1970's are now switching back to oil.

The Senate committee's starting point in writing new natural-gas legislation is President Reagan's proposal, embodied in a bill designated S 615. That bill would decontrol natural-gas prices in all new and renegotiated contracts and permit other contracts to be broken by either the producer or pipeline company after January 1, 1985.

In the House of Representatives, the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels has been holding hearings on natural-gas legislation over the past two months.

A Surplus of Gas

Proponents of decontrol argue that now is a good time for the action because there is a surplus of natural gas—due to competition from lower oil prices and to reduced consumption because of the recession and a mild winter. Theoretically, the current supply-and-demand situation would preclude a dramatic rise in unleashed natural-gas prices.

Opponents of decontrol say supply and demand have little effect on natural-gas prices, and that during the year ending last September, natural-gas prices rose 19 per cent while fuel-oil prices fell 4 per cent. Since 1973, average residential prices for natural gas have increased fivefold.

Colleges and universities are heavily dependent upon natural gas for heating. Mr.

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Settlement of Copyright Suit Fails to End Dispute over Photocopying

By STACY E. PALMER
WASHINGTON

The photocopying rights of college teachers were thrown into fresh uncertainty last week in the wake of an out-of-court settlement between New York University and a group of book publishers that had sued it and several of its professors for alleged copyright infringement. Among the new developments:

▶ The National Association of Quick Printers, which represents many photocopying stores near college campuses, said it would send literature to some 60,000 professors to reassure them about copying privileges under the "fair use" provisions of the Copyright Act of 1976.

▶ An official of the American Association of University Professors, after meeting with leaders of the printers' group, said it would cooperate with the copy stores' publicity efforts. Alfred D. Sumberg, director of government relations for the A.A.U.P., said his association was afraid college teachers had been unduly "frightened" by publishers' threats of further legal action against unauthorized photocopying of protected works.

▶ The Unique Copy Center, a private photocopying shop in New York City that also was named in the publishers' suit, continued to contest the case. M. Andrea Ryan, a lawyer for the store, acknowledged reports that it had filed a counterclaim against the publishers in a federal district court in New York, accusing them of violating federal antitrust regulations in their lawsuit.

The store's legal documents said the

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Universities Are Urged to Set Rules on Fraud

Charges of misconduct by researchers worry AAU

By KIM McDONALD
WASHINGTON

Universities should adopt specific policies to "encourage intellectual honesty" and handle allegations of fraud or unethical behavior by their researchers, the Association of American Universities has recommended in a report that outlines how such procedures might be established.

The four-page report, which the association will send to research institutions across the country, also encourages researchers to give rigorous review to footnotes and claims of authorship in books and articles to deter plagiarism.

It also reminds senior-level scientists that they must share the blame for any unethical behavior by members of their staffs.

Last July the Association of American Medical Colleges recommended more than 20 steps that medical schools could take to establish procedures that would promote high ethical standards among their researchers, but not "inhibit the productivity and creativity of scientists."

The text of the recommended procedures on fraud in research appears on Page 8.

Some institutions, such as Stanford University and the Harvard University medical school, have already adopted guidelines to deal with instances of alleged misconduct.

The A.A.U., which represents major research universities, recommended that all research institutions establish policies because of growing concern by the public and government about instances of scientific fraud, and because of questions about whether institutions are capable of investigating those incidents and disciplining their researchers.

The report was drafted by the association's Committee on the Integrity of Research, chaired by William H. Danforth,

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

ROBERT GINN

How to Compensate Injured Athletes?

College sports associations have decided to offer their members insurance to cover athletes and to protect colleges against lawsuits arising from sports-related injuries. They have rejected, at least for now, a planned foundation to aid injured players.

See the "Athletics" section, beginning on Page 15.